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DIE PRESSE ON RUMORS OF ZHIVKOV RESIGNATION

AU121119 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 12 Mar 86 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "P.M."]

[Text] Sofia/Vienna -- It is said that Bulgaria's party and state leader Todor Zhivkov is to resign at the April party congress in Sofia and might possibly be elected as honorary BCP chairman for life. These rumors from Sofia have now been confirmed by East European diplomatic circles in Vienna. The main reason for his wish to resign allegedly is the fact that the 74-year-old Zhivkov has been in poor health for years; in the background, however, Soviet dissatisfaction with his economic policy is said to play a role.

Zhivkov does not seem to have recuperated from the death of his 37-year-old daughter Lyudmila in 1979. For quite some time, people around him have been saying that he would like to resign from his offices, which he has held since 1954 (party leader) and 1971 (head of state), as soon as possible. On 7 September State President Zhivkov celebrates his 75 birthday.

The question of who is to succeed him remains open. Premier Grisha Filipov, who has been considered as Zhivkov's confident, has not really gained the Soviet's trust in view of the severe Bulgarian energy crisis. Other leading politicians have not been able to distinguish themselves in any office during Zhivkov's long term of office.

Since Mikhail Gorbachev's election to CPSU general secretary it has been repeatedly stated that there might also be changes in personnel in other East bloc countries. In addition to Zhivkov, his Czechoslovak counterpart Gustav Husak and Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu have been mentioned as "ripe to be replaced." But while Moscow's influence in Bucharest can be called rather marginal, in the case of Husak and Zhivkov the Soviet innovative zeal might very well lead to resignations "due to reasons of health and age."

FURTHER ON MLADENOV VISIT, TALKS IN IRAN

Meets With Velayati

AU130912 Sofia BTA in English 0832 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Tehran, March 13 (BTA pecial correspondent) -- The official talks between the ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Iran, Mr. Petur Mladenov and Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati started last night.

The two ministers gave a positive assessment to the relations between the two countries in different fields.

They noted with satisfaction that in recent years there has been progress in the bilateral political relations, which has been manifested through an exchange of visits by ministers.

Noting upon the significance of the exchange of visits of foreign ministers, established during the official visit to Bulgaria of Dr. Velayati and continued during the last two sessions of the U.N. National Assembly [as received], Mr. Petur Mladenov and his Iranian counterpart expressed the desire of the two countries to continue with this useful practice. Dr. Velayati accepted with satisfaction the invitation to pay an official visit to Bulgaria.

The two ministers discussed matters related to the broadening of the contractual basis of the Bulgaro-Iranian relations in different fields.

The ministers paid special attention to the economic cooperation, which they assessed as successful and mutually beenficial, and commended the dynamic development of trade and of the cooperation in mechanical engineering.

They noted the existing hitherto unused possibil.ties which should be utilized in the future.

Mr. Petur Mladenov and Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati agreed that the cultural exchange has been developing well in recent years and that the contacts in the field of sports are very active. They discussed the possibilities to further intensify the cooperation in these fields.

Meets Iranian Leaders

AU132119 Sofia BTA in English 1532 GMT 13 Mar

[Text] Tehran, March 13 (BTA special correspondent) -- This morning Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, was received by Mr. Mir Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Mr. Petur Mladenov handed to the Iranian prime minister a message by Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and an invitation for him to visit Bulgaria. The invitation was received with satisfaction.

During their meeting the two politicians discussed bilateral relations, to which they gave a high assessment. They marked with satisfaction the progress achieved in the development of the political contacts. The guest and his host dwelled in detail upon the mutually beneficial economic cooperation and discussed the forms and methods which have to be applied in the future in order to employ more efficiently the potential of the two countries' economies for a further development of the relations in the field. They gave a high assessment to the work of the Bulgaro-Iranian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, whose role should be strengthened in the future.

Mr. Petur Mladenov and Mr. Mir Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i discussed certain topical issues related to the international situation.

After that the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs was received by Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Mr Petur Mladenov delivered a message to the president by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as his cordial greetings to the people of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The president of Iran extended his thanks to the Bulgarian head of state and expressed his cordial greetings and wishes for further advance of the Bulgarian people.

The two sides gave positive assessment to the bilateral relations and expressed the mutual desire for their further development to the benefit of the Bulgarian and Iranian people. They stressed the significance of widening of the political relations and the need of raising their level. Both sides expressed their satisfaction from the active and dynamic development of the economic cooperation. They voiced their desire for its future widening and deepening.

Mr. Petur Mladenov and Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i discussed important international issues.

Later on Mr. Petur Mladenov had a meeting with Mr. Abbas 'Ali Zelli, minister of agriculture of the Islamic Republic of Iran and co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Iranian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

They discussed a number of concrete issues of the bilateral economic cooperation in various spheres. They examined matters in connection with the structure of the joint commission, whose activity was assessed highly.

Returns From Visit

AU132054 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, has returned from Iran, where he had been on an official visit at the invitation of the Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

DOYNOV RECEIVES USSR METALLURGY DEPUTY MINISTER

AU132055 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Comrade Ognyan Doynov received today Georgiy Sergeyev, deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy of the Soviet Union. A discussion took place on certain questions concerning the development of bilateral cooperation in the field of metallurgy.

FATHERLAND FRONT PREELECTION MEETING REPORTED

AU131327 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] On 13 March at the Fatherland Front National Council, a meeting related to the 8 June elections for the Ninth National Assembly, people's councils, mayors, people's advisors at the mayor's offices, and jurors at the okrug and district courts took place. It was attended by Comrades Georgi Atanasov and Grigor Stoichkov; party and state figures; leaders of public organizations; secretaries of the BCP okrug committees; chairmen and secretaries of the executive committee of the okrug people's councils; chairmen of the okrug Fatherland Front committees; responsible workers of the BCP Central Committee apparatus, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the Fatherland Front National Council; and representatives of other public organizations, ministries, and departments.

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, spoke on the political and organizational work related to preparing and conducting the elections.

CPSL CONGRESS OPENS 13 MARCH IN BRATISLAVA

Party Leaders Present

AU131619 [Editorial Report] Bratislava Television Service in Slovak from 1155 GMT to 1435 GMT on 13 March 1986 carries a live color relay of the opening session of the CPSL Congress held in the main hall of the House of the Trade Union Movement in Bratislava.

At 1200 GMT the members of the CPSL leadership and of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, which consists of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, are seen arriving in the hall and taking their seats.

The following officials can be identified sitting in the center of the front row of the raised platform (from left to right); Ludovit Pezlar; Jan Janik; Jindrich Polednik; Miloslav Hruskovic; Gustav Husak; Jozef Lenart; Peter Colotka; Milos Jakes; Viliam Salgovic; Elena Litvajova; Gejza Slapka; and Miroslav Valek. At 1202 GMT the Czechoslovak national anthem is played; at 1204 GMT Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, welcomes the delegates and guests to the congress and declares the event open. At 1207 GMT, all delegates and guests stand up and keep a minute of silence in memory of CPSL Central Committee members who have passed away since the last Slovak party congress in 1981. At 1208 GMT, the congress approves the composition of the congress presidium, whose members then take their seats in the second and third rows of the raised platform.

At 1210 GMT Peter Colotka, who chairs the opening session of the congress, takes the floor and asks the delegates to approve the agenda of the congress and the composition of its various commissions.

Lenart Opening Speech

LD131624 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Opening speech by J. Lenary, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL, at CPSL Congress in Bratislava -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrade delegates, esteemed guests: on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia I open the discussion of the Congress of the Slovak Communist Party. Just like the annual membership meetings and the conferences of our party, the CPSL Congress, too, is a part of the preparation for the top meeting of the Czechoslovak Communists -- the 17th CPCZ Congress. I cordially welcome to our congress you the delegates, and you who are participating as guests. With special cordiality and great pleasure, we welcome among us the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, which is lead by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, whom we hold in high esteem. We welcome cordially also other members of the delegation: Comrade Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and the secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Comrade Jindrich Polednik, member of the Secretariat and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. On behalf of all of you, I sincerely greet the meritorious party members, fighters against bourgeoisie and for freedom. We further welcome at our congress the representatives of other political parties: Jozef Simuth, chairman of the Slovak Revival Party, and Michal Zakovich, chairman of the Slovak Freedom Party.

Comrades, 829 delegates with a decisive vote and 76 delegates with a counselling vote have been elected to our Congress at the regional conferences and at the party-city conference in Bratislava. According to the registry, 823 delegates with a decisive vote are present at the Congress. This is 99.3 percent. According to the party rules, our congress is therefore able to pass resolutions. But this, I consider the CPSL Congress opened.

Esteemed comrades, with respect and emotion we remember those meritorious party members, who left forever our ranks in the period between the congresses. These are the members of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee: Comrade Michal Ziak, Comrade Frantisek Hagara, Comrade Karol Martinka, Comrade Helena Gdovinova; members of the Central Control and Audit Commission: Comrade Jozef Frano, Comrade Frantisek Kvas; Comrade Emil Petko and other meritorious Communists and nonparty members, who linked their life with the struggle for our freedom and socialism. I would like for us to honor their bright memory with one minute of silence.

Colotka Chairs Elections

LD132204 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Speech by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the Slovak Council of Ministers at the CPSL Congress in Bratislava -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, we shall now commence to elect the working presidium of the Congress. You have the draft of its composition in the block in front of you. Has anyone any observation to make on the proposal submitted? No observations, so we shall take the vote. Who is in favor of the proposal should raise his mandate card. Thank you. Is anyone against? No one. Has anyone abstanined? Also no one. I now ask the elected members of the working presidium of the congress to take their seats at the Presidium table.

Esteemed Comrades! In the sense of the principle governing intra party democracy, the congress is now dutybound to approve the agenda of the proceedings, the procedural and voting order as well as congress commissions. The proposals are in the block you have in front of you.

We will now commence to approve the agenda of the congress. Who has any observations to make on the agenda? No one. We will take the vote. Who is in favor of the agenda? Who is against? No one. Has anyone abstanined? No one. Thank you.

We now commence to approve the procedural and voting order of the congress. Has anyone any observation to make on the proposal? No one. We will take the vote. Who is in favor of the proposal? Who is against? No one. Has anyone abstanied? No one. Thank you.

In accordance with the procedural order we will now elect congress commissions. You also have proposals on their composition in the block.

We will take the vote on the credentials commission of the congress. Has anyone any observations to make about the proposal? If not we will take a vote. Who is in favor of the proposal? Thank you. Who is against? No one. Has anyone abstained? No one. Thank you.

We now commence to elect the election commision of the congress. Has anhone any observations to make about the proposal? If not, we will take the vote. Who is in favor of the proposal? Thank you. Who is against? No one. Has anyone abstained? No one. Thank you.

We will now commence to elect the drafting commission of the congress. Has anyone any observations to make about the proposal? If not, we will vote. Who is in favor of the proposal? Thank you. Who is against? No one. Has anyone abstained? No one. Thank you.

We will now commence to elect the press commission of the congress. Has anyone any observation to make about the proposal? If not, we will note. Who is in favor of the proposal? Thank you. Who is against? No one. Has anyone abstained? No one. Thank you.

Comrades! In accordance with the agenda of the congress, Comrade Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, will now deliver the report of the CPSL Central Committee on the fulfillment of the resolution of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the resolution of the congress of the CPSL on the further tasks of the party in Slovakia. I now ask Comrade Lenart to take the floor.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS SET FOR MAY 23-24

LD121746 Prague CTK in English 1649 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Prague, March 12 (CTK) -- The presidium of the Federal Assembly, Czech and Slovak National Councils called elections to the House of the People and the House of Nations of the Federal Assembly, Czech National Council, Slovak National Council and National Committees of the Czech Socialist Republic and Slovak Sociailist Republic. The elections will take place on May 23 and 24 this year.

EDITORIAL PRAISES REORGANIZATION OF CPSU WORK

AU131244 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Mar 86 p 1

[Editorial: "A Party of Unity of Worlds and Deeds" -- capitalized passages published in widespace]

[Text] History has affirmed on innumerable occasions the knowledge contained in Marxism-Leninism about the motive forces of development and about their impact on the course of revolutionary processes and changes. Apart from other things, it affirmed that the precept stating that only that element may cause a real and essential turn in the state of society, which is itself the bearer of progress, and is adapted to pushing it through, is well-founded. The revolutionary movement as a rule emerges out of a vanguard force which has assimilated the elements of the new, incorporating them in its organism sooner than the other structures do, and which captivates by the force of its own example all that is less changeable, neutral, or resists this movement.

This comes to mind in connection with the ideas which reasounded from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU congress about the activity of Soviet Communists and their party. The range of new elements in their approach to the implementation of the party's leading role in Soviet society convincingly shows that the Soviet comrades do not intend to "set" their grand economic and social intentions into old structures and methods; that they consistently follow V.I. Lenin's advice, quoted verbatim by Comrade M. Gorbachev in the political report to the congress -- namely, that they should not look back when the situation changes and when "other tasks" must be resolved, that they should not attempt to resolve these tasks in the ways of yesterday.

In this spirit the congress clearly expressed the demand for a REORGANIZATION OF PARTY WORK; above all, this reorganization lies in "every party organization living in an atmosphere of searching, of a renewal of forms and methods of its activity." The conditions listed by the congress for the birth of a new spirit in this activity are the development of democracy directly in the party; the implementation of collective management on all levels and of criticism and self-criticism; the implementation of control; as well as the inadmissibility of rigidity and stagnation.

"What we need today is that party life be healthy and creative, multifaceted in its specific manifestations and concerns, and characterized by frankness -- informing the public about its plans and decisions -- and by the humaneness and modesty of communists," the report submitted by Comrade Gorbachev stated.

A healthy, creative, multifaceted life of the party, the humaneness of communists. What comprehensive adjectives! Their being brought forward proves that the Soviet Communists understand the enhancement of the party organization's role to lie on the level of QUALITY of the party work, and not in the traditional "quantitative" sense. As was said at the congress, the party organization should develop a full-blooded life on the basis of principled relations; it should deal with specific affairs and not with "gossip about general topics"; it should not merely register and pillor shortcomings but, rather, do everything to prevent them from cropping up.

Comrade Boris Yeltsin, first secretary of the CPSU's Moscow City Committee, in the discussion criticized the old approaches to the economy as one of the main causes of the considerable lagging of Moscow's industry. According to him, the party agencies have become "submerged" so deeply in economic affairs that, from time to time, they have begun losing their position as agencies of political leadership.

To see the mission of party agencies and organizations in the political leadership of the masses is far more, immensely more, than to guide the economic staff by the hand and to tutor it -- in other words, to replace the state and economic agencies with the party. The political guidance of the people requires real comprehensiveness and creativity from the party life, whereas a replacement reduces the party's mission to the bossing of leading executives, with all the negative consequences -- such as their passiveness, inclinations to formalism and sharp practices, and evasion of responsibility.

We have accumulated sufficient experience in such and similar problems under our own conditions; that is why our attention was attracted by the solution of the question where lies the line which separates the party organization and control of task fulfillment from petty-minded ordering about. In the congress report, Comrade M. Gorbachev voiced the thought that every situation requires a specific approach whereby "a lot is determined by the political culture and maturity of the leading staff."

Creating POLITICAL CULTURE -- that then is a "sovereign territory" of party agencies and organizations, an activity which demands, IN ADDITION to the hitherto criteria, new elements, such as multiformity in concrete speeches and concerns of communists, informing the public about plans and decisions -- in the Soviet terminology this is depicted by the term publicity [Russian term "glasnost" used] -- further creativity, humaneness, and modesty of communists.

The content of political culture is of concern for a highly effective functioning of the society's political system, expressed by the standard of people's political thinking, by their attitude to toward national affairs, by the maturity of their political relations -- for example, by the extent of their commitment. It simply is the shaping of the conditions and methods for the activation of the masses and for organizing their participationin the fulfillment of tasks determined by the party. The starting point of Soviet Communists is the thesis expressed in the congress report: "The party's strength is in that it has the feel for the times, for the pulse of life, that it is always active in the midst of the masses."

In what way will the Soviet Communists exert influence on the masses most effectively? To this question the congress formulated an exhaustive reply in the political report, in the discussion, in the adoption of the new edition of the CPSU Program, and in the changes of the party statutes; above all, the CPSU will be a party of UNITY BETWEEN WORDS AND DEEDS. This demand, already addressed to communists by V.I. Lenin, acquires in a period of the acceleration of not only the implementation of the findings of science but also of the intensification of the entire political life, including the party's activity, an unprecedented importance. It will, obviously, not only the one of the elements of the Leninist style of work, but the fundamental criterion of the authority of party policy. According to the views voiced in the congress discussion one can judge that emphasis is being put on the stagnating aspect of DEEDS, because the problem is not the lack of good resolutions, but the fact that a fair amount of their content "gets lost" along the way to practice. "There can be no restructuring, no turn for the better, if all communists, and especially ranking personnel, do not grasp the huge importance of practical deeds, which are the only ones capable of nudging life forward, increasing the effectiveness of work," the political report stressed.

Words, as we know from our own experience, can be and are often also general, which would not matter since generalization is also of certain importance; a worse thing is when they are empty, sterile, while deeds can only be concrete. One can say that there is a time for words and time for deeds, or that words have to be followed by deeds. But one cannot be replaced the the other. Therefore, it was said at the congress that organizational work -- namely, deeds -- cannot be confused with rhetoric and empty blather at innumerable meetings and consultations.

Significant also are other elements of political culture, by the emphasizing of which the Soviet Communists will increase their influence on the masses. They declared a radical and merciless war against bureaucratism, in which they saw a serious obstacle to speeding up socioeconomic development. This struggle consists of strengthening pragmatism, the already aforementioned "glasnost," control from the bottom, and responsibility for tasks entrusted. They clarified to themselves the place and the mission of criticism and self-criticism in party activity. Where these are lacking, it was said at the congress, the entire activity of the party there is deformed, an atmosphere of complacency, omnipotence, and impunity is created, which leads to the gravest of consequences. With criticism and self-criticism they link the need for a struggle against ostentatiousness as well as for creating an atmosphere of serious and self-critical analysis. They voiced the demand to put an end to the tendency to overorganize, with the habit to talk in vague terms, and being afraid of the exposure of the real state of affairs. There resounded the likeable Comrade Gorbachev's thought that a situation has to be seen as it is, things called by their right name, and everything discussed on the level. They incorporated into the party statutes higher demands on party members and launched an untiring struggle for a clean and honorable profile of the party member. Into the criteria for the assessment of cadres have come notions such as the real successes of a worker his relationship vis-a-vis people, and a healthy dissatisfaction with what has been done.

This is only a handful from the extensive content of the task determined by the congress: to comprehensively develop democracy directly in the party. The positive and dynamic influence of this process on other spheres of society will, without doubt, lead to increasing political culture everywhere in civic life, all the way to the interhuman relations. A new "mechanism" of the activation of the masses will be created, based no longer on the strength of words and appeals, but on the very conditions that surround people and on their own consciousness.

From the everyday political practice, a man will recognize the importance of his own participation in everything that is taking place in society, will realize that he, too, can influence the march of things and is not just a dispensable segment of a social "megamachine."

There is no doubt that by this the party of Soviet Communists will open up unprecedented resources of creative human potential.

STRIKE CALLED TO PROTEST AGAINST HIGHER NORMS

AU122341 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Vaclav Marek and Vaclav Pergl: "Political Work Must Not Be Neglected"]

[Excerpts] Most working people associate with the Program for Raising the Economic Effectiveness of the Wage System (ZEUMS) the expectation that it will introduce order into the remuneration system, enforce the merit principle, and eliminate egalitarianism, which endures in our enterprises to this very day. The principles of the program are clear and correct. But at the moment when an enterprise begins to implement them badly, there arise more conflicts at the places of work than satisfaction, that is, exactly the opposite of the original intention. Center No. 313 of the Agrozet enterprise in Uhersky Brod, which manufactures sports rifles, where such a situation arose last November, is a case in point.

Why did this situation come about? It might seem at first glance that the conflict was stirred up by the objectivization of norms and an adjustment of the prescribed labor input. After all, any objectivation has an impact on performance and earnings. Yet norms have to be updated if we want to raise labor productivity and keep abreast of competitors.

There is thus no reason to object to putting norms on an objective footing and to reducing the prescribed labor input. However, there is every reason to object to the manner in which this was carried out.

First of all, it must be considered that these adjustments were carried out twice in the center last year. People could rightly gain the impression that the sole aim of the objectivization was to facilitate the fulfillment by the enterprise of its overall tasks, regardless of the specific conditions of individual places of work. To a considerable degree this impression is reinforced by the fact that the performance norms were not updated on the basis of specific calculations case by case but by means of a mere conversion by a given coefficient according to individual professions. This method was approved by the enterprise commission in charge of the ZEUMS program, althouth it was at variance with the methodology of norm-setting approved by the general directorate and with measures of the minister of general engineering. The collective agreement also provided for "70 percent of the reduction in labor input to be accounted for by technological devices and the remaining part by direct reduction, that is, by raised intensity of labor." However, some foremen were unable to safeguard this prerequisite for the people in the plant since there was no new technology. The employees of center No 313 also disagreed with the method of compensatory wages designed to ensure stability of earnings.

In Lieu of An Explanation

All these are grave mistakes. However, the most consequential mistake of all was the manner in which the working people were informed about the objectivization of norms and the reduction in labor input and the manner in which these measures were discussed with them.

It is true that a production meeting held in October included information on the planned changes, yet people disagreed with them. They demanded that either the director or his deputies provide an explanation. They waited in vain. Instead, they delegated to the meeting a foreman with a young norm-setter. The problem was that the ranking executives did not care much about giving an explanation. In the end the new norms were posted up in the workshop on Friday, at a time when no employees were present. The first Monday morning in November, an unexpected surprise awaited them: work according to new performance norms, norms with which they disagreed and which, moreover, were not even approved by the trade union organization, which violates, in fact, all valid regulations.

Groups of people began to form, lively discussions took place, and the work of the center came to a halt, with only a few exceptions. This was a peculiar yet, in principle, an understandable reaction. However, the saddest thing about it was that this coming of the situation to a head, which in itself solves nothing, was utterly unnecessary. It could have been avoided, had the procedure been in keeping with the document of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium about a unified approach of state, economic, party, trade union, and youth agencies and organizations toward the implementation of the second stage of the ZEUMS program. This document obliges all party members in these agencies to develop agitation, propaganda, and political-educational activity to achieve a correct understanding of the second stage. In the case of Agrozet Uhersky Brod, one cannot speak of such a unified approach.

The Political Situation Was Underestimated

That which happened must on no account be viewed just as some sort of momentary lapse of the management of the center. The problems there are of long standing. Never in the past 2 years has the center fulfilled its plan, with the exception of 4 months when the plan was scaled down. It has even earned the reputation of a workplace where people go "as a punishment." The equipment is exceedingly obsolete, with the age of the machines averaging 34 years. The working people repeatedly asked why the machine pool is not being replaced more rapidly. The answer they were given always was: There is no money to invest. This is true, to a certain extent, yet it is hard to explain to the people (if it can be explained at all) why new machinery for a new unified line of tractors has been standing around in creates the backyard for 2 years! And it will stay there for 3 more years, before production actually starts. Are the investment resources used efficiently thus? Does not the Agrozet general directorate in Brno also bear its share of guilt?

Poor attention was paid in the center to improving the quality of the party's members base. Instead of engaging in systematic political work among people, the party organization was losing its authority.

The all-enterprise party committee, too, is to blame for this. For almost 3 years it discussed various shortcomings (some of its members worked, in fact, in the center) and adopted resolutions to improve the situation. Yet it paid no attention to the implementation of these resolutions.

Gross attacks on the party organization were being passed over in silence. The authority of Communists working in the center was declining. Instead of offering the primary party organization a helping hand, the all-enterprise party committee soft-pedaled everything. This was a serious mistake. It would have been necessary to deal with many problems. After all, employees in the center included even people who, as they say, have not set their heart on socialism and who exploit every mistake and every deficiency in management and try to capitalize on it.

During the public party meetings in October, the idea was expressed openly that the situation in the center could come to a head, becoming dangerous. However, once again, neither the management of the center headed by Comrade Zmolik nor the management of the enterprise headed by its director, engineer Stanislav Ruzak, and not even the all-enterprise party committee, which was chaired at that time by Stanislav Nemrava, reacted to this warning. Jiri Plocek, former deputy director in charge of technology, member of the all-enterprise party committee, and member of the Presidium of the Uherske Hradiste CPCZ District Committee, also failed to react.

Lessons

Since 1 January this year, the center has been working according to the adjusted norms and there have been in principle no problems! Why was this not possible right at the beginning? That which happened in November should serve as a thorough lessons. The district party committee wound up the whole case in January. A total of eight comrades received party punishments. But only two of them have acknowledged their share of responsibility, with the other six comrades appealing to the regional control and auditing commission. The regional commission is now once again investigating the whole affair to ascertain the degree of guilt. The district party committee also decided to carry out an in-depth analysis of the activity of the enterprise party organization. One-third of members of the new all-enterprise party committee are new, including its chairman. On 28 February engineer Stanislav Ruzak was released from the post of enterprise director and replaced by engineer Ivo Janeba.

Should we now draw a line under the whole affair and forget about it? No! Because even now some comrades belittle the events and argue that nothing had, in fact, happened. They argue that the 700 production man-hours lost due to the work stoppage are of no significance to the enterprise. They have not yet grasped that what is at state are not production man-hours but something much more important -- the shaping of a good atmosphere in labor collectives, in which everyone knows exactly his duties and his rights, in which everyone has the feeling of being a true master at his own workplace, one whose opinion is taken into account.

VOLUME OF GORBACHEV SPEECHES PUBLISHED

AU051421 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Mar 86 p 1

[CTK report: "A New Anthology of Mikhail Gorbachev's Speeches"]

[Text] Prague -- In the days when the 27th CPSU Congress is being held, Czechoslovak readers have the opportunity to acquaint themselves with an anthology of speeches by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which has been published by the SVOBODA publishing house.

Under the title "On the Results of the Soviet-American Summit Meeting in Geneva and the International Situation," the volume contains three fundamental documents that might contribute to the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The first is Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at the USSR Supreme Soviet session of 27 November 1985, carried under the title "On the Main Tasks of the Soviet Government." The volume further contains Mikhail Gorbachev's report "On the Results of the Soviet-American Meeting in Geneva and The International Situation" and the resolution of the USSR Supreme Soviet of 28 November 1985 on this report.

SINDERMANN'S 21 FEB PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

AU122004 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22-23 Feb 86 pp 5-6

[Report on international press conference in Bonn on 21 February by GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman ofthe GDR State Council, and Hans-Jochen Vogel, SPD floorleader at the FRG Bundestag, on the "Joint Communique of the Two Sides About the Visit to the FRG of the GDR People's Chamber Delegation"]

[Excerpts] Statement by Horst Sindermann

In an opening statement Horst Sindermann said:

Thank you for your reporting and the pleasant company that you kept me in throughout my visit. I hope I did not bother you. I am very grateful to Mr Vogel and the SPD Bundestag group for their invitation that made my visit possible. Over 2 years ago we received the visit of a delegation of the Social Democratic FRG Bundestag group, headed by Professor Ehmke, and on this occasion we had talks which brought a great deal of identical views. This led us to continue these relations between our two sides, between the SPD Bundestag faction and the GDR People's Chamber.

My Visit's Purpose Was the Continuation of the Dialogue

The actual purpose of my visit was the continuation of the dialogue with the deputies of the SPD Bundestag faction. You have the results of our talks in the form of the joint communique, in which we also agreed to continue these relations, but also already put forward proposals concerning the issues we intend to deal with in order to make the continuation of our relations constructive from a thematic point of view.

It is certainly not due to me that my visit has aroused so much attention in the FRG, but rather to the circumstances which led to this visit -- the large number of questions of procedure and protocol, which are very often incomprehensible. But I accepted them in order to make our relations to the SED Bundestag faction very favorable. In general I can say: I am very satisfied with this stay and with the talks we had with all Bundestag factions; also with the talk I was able to conduct with Chancellor Dr Helmut Kohl. It was noted everywhere that the talks took longer than scheduled. I probably made an error in estimating the time. The talks were so long because there were so many topics to discuss and which really had to be discussed.

After all, we are in a situation in which the policy of confrontation is at is end, in which a policy of a dialogue, a policy of reason and realism is beginning to emerge in the relations between the peoples. We are in a situation in which we must learn to deal with each other because if we understand each other we show our peoples that we are not heading toward a war, are not blindly running into an adventure, but instead, with out conscious policy of dialogue and cooperation, we can guarantee the peoples a life in space.

This is our most important concern, our most important objective, and I think we fully agree on this, as is stated in the communique. Of course, many questions were posed, for instance, concerning travel and so on. I think you cannot say that I evaded any questions -- why should I? These are all questions which are there, which have to be answered, for which a solution must be found.

There is only one thing -- if I may point that out -- it is impossible to demand this and that from the GDR without taking into account our desire to improve the relations. A normalization of relations does entail the total recognition of the existence of both German states, recognition of the existence of the two German states' social systems, and it also entails a deepening of the contacts between all institutions. Not least there are the official contacts between the GDR People's Chamber and the Bundestag, because these were mainly involved in the discussion which took place in preparation for the visit.

I was received very well by everybody. We had long talks in all factions. Of course, I did not intend to persuade all Bundestag factions to rally to our joint policy of dialgue within such a short time. But we at least brought about an understanding for each other -- also in arguments -- and also understanding for our differing positions. This does not mean that I share all positions, not even those which are still open to discussion concerning the official relations between the People's Chamber and the Bundestag. Of course, I asked questions because I had always been told that the time was not yet ripe for official contacts. So I was certainly curious to know when the time will be ripe for such contacts. And I also asked if I would live to to see that. I am ambitious to contribute a bit to those contacts in the policy of peaceful coexistence and cooperation. Thus, if what was said in some factions concerning the time needed for total recognition of the relations between the GDR People's Chamber and the Bundestag becomes reality, quite a few People's Chamber presidents will have to deal with that. This is not my opinion; I think life is so compelling, the objective facts are so compelling that official contacts have to be made. All the old relics, concepts of the past concerning what is in fashion, must be given up. I return home with the firm conviction that the time is not far off when the good contacts that we have established here, and the open and businesslike talks we had with all factions will also lead to total recognition of the GDR People's Chamber and to the establishment of official relations between the People's Chamber and the Bundestag. I hope I will again be elected to the People's Chamber in June. My visit to your country has certainly contributed to convincing the voters of my electoral district to elect me again, so that during my next term of office I will have the luck to visit the FRG within the framework of official relations between the People's Chamber and the Bundestag.

Positive Talks Directed Toward Progress

Here I would only like to say that the main contribution on this was made by the SPD Bundestag faction, by Dr. Vogel, to whom I am deeply grateful. Between the two of us there were no nostalgic sentiments or discussions but positive talks directed toward progress, for which I am very grateful. I would like to add: I thank you for the attention you paid to our visit here.

After their introductory statements the two politicians answered the journalists' questions.

Concerning the contents of his talks with CDU/CSU Bundestag floorleader Dr. Dregger (CDU) and his deputy Dr Theodor Waigel (CSU), Horst Sindermann said in answer to a question on this topic: "As you know, I had a very long talk with Mr Dregger and Mr Waigel. But the talk was not controversial. We tried to make it clear everywhere that we are interested in an understanding. Of course, there were differences and a differing level in the talks. This is normal."

At the beginning of the talks it sounded "as if we would no longer consider one another to be real Germans." This was rather strange, Horst Sindermann said, because he had always acted as a good German, even at times when not all Germans were good Germans in representing the interests of the German people.

"In addition I can say: The GDR takes the tradition of German hymanism very seriously." The People's Chamber president underscored. This is shown in the preservation of valuable cultural assets, in the reconstruction of famous German cultural sites, such as the Semper Opera House, the new theater, and the Gewandhaus. Being aware of German history we restored all these buildings with great care, Sindermann said. There are, however, different conceptions of German history. Besides the humanistic history, to which the GDR holds allegiance, there is also a reactionary history, which has not been revived in the GDR. The GDR has profoundly studied the history of Prussianism, of Bismarck, and Frederick II, and has determined its standpoint. "I thus did not leave any doubts in the talk that we make German policy and are of the opinion that we are very good Germans," Horst Sindermann summarized.

Answering several questions on whether a date for a visit by Erich Honecker to the FRG had been discussed, Horst Sindermann said: "I can only tell you that, as far as I know, the State Council chairman will certainly visit the FRG. But, of course, agreement concerning the precise date must be made between Mr Kohl and Mr Honecker and not by me." First of all the SED congress which is currently being prepared, is on the agenda. But in principle there is no objection to Erich Honecker's visiting the FRG, if in the FRG there is also no objection.

Realities Should Be Simply Recognized

Answering a question concerning what the GDR wishes of the FRG, Horst Sindermann said: "We think that realities should be simply recognized. Take for instance the open question of the border between the GDR and the FRG concerning 70 km along the Elbe -- everything else has been cleared up, only this part has not been defined, because it is thought that the border is not in the middle of the river but allegedly on the GDR bank. We do not want anything else but to contractually fix the condition which has existed on the Elbe since 1945. This is a very natural demand. Or concerning citizenship: It is certainly not dogmatic on our part when we demand the recognition of citizenship. We know that laws and other things are hindering that. But one has to admit one thing -- both states are recognized by international law. We cooperate within the United Nations, we participate in all international organizations, but the FRG Government wants to represent the GDR citizens abroad by exercising the obligation to care for all citizens -- a terrible expression. One has to free oneself from this old stuff. The FRG does not have the obligation to care for GDR citizens. There are citizens of the GDR, and they are recognized abroad in the same way as our UN representations and our diplomatic representations. We have diplomatic relations with more than 130 countries. This is what it is all about. There must not be any presumption. The GDR represents itself. It is not represented by anybody else."

No Strain Should be put on Negotiations by Agreeing to SDI

Further questions concerned the most recent Soviet peace proposal.

Horst, Sindermann said that it was very satisfying to note concurrently -- for instance in the talks with the SPD Bundestag faction and with Willy Brandt -- that Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals took into account all the West's wishes and demands in a constructive way. This applies to the question of intermediate-range missiles in general, the question of the French and British nuclear weapons, on-site verification, and many other questions. Gorbachev left no question open. "This gives us justification to demand that the other side finally gave a very concrete answer. There is no other way." Concerning SDI, he said, he only asked for one thing: Since the negotiations between the superpowers are going to continue for quite some time, these negotiations should not be strained by agreement to a program which is discussed by the superpowers. Otherwise one would simply head toward a state which Gorbachev also specified: You carry out a "star wars" program, therefore we have to carry out one too. This is certainly not a technological problem. From the biotechnological viewpoint both sides are capable of realizing such dangerous projects. There is, to a much greater extent, the problem of preventing the start of a new arms race with all its dangers.

A journalist inquired if Horst Sindermann had expected the good atmosphere of his visit from the beginning. The journalists laughed when he stated: "Whatever I expected the atmosphere to be is a question of conscience which I do not want to answer." He tried to conduct all talks in a trustful, open-minded and businesslike atmosphere, Sindermann said. It is in the interest of both sides when it is possible to keep up an atmosphere which is encouraging for the people in the FRG and in the GDR: "We do want peace. And therefore I am glad that the atmosphere was so good, mainly thanks to the SPD Bundestag faction."

The GDR Has Also Gained Prestige and Authority in the FRG

This also proves that the GDR has gained prestige and authority in the FRG, as well as all over the world. "And this goes to the credit of Erich Honecker, our general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, who has unswervingly followed the policy of dialogue, the policy of frankness, a policy of reason and realism, and has demonstrated it internationally at a time when everyone here predicted a glacial period and I do not know what else. This policy essentially contributed to strengthening the GDR's influence and authority. And this I have noted here," Horst Sindermann said.

Several questions by Netherlands television correspondent about the relations between the two German states were answered by Horst Sindermann with reference to economic cooperation. He pointed toward the positive development of trade between the two German states, which reached M17 billion last year. At the reception given by Ambassador Moldt in the Bad-Godesberg "Redoute" building he was able to welcome top representatives of FRG industry, whom he knew better than some politicians.

In conclusion, Horst Sindermann stated: "I found that most of my interlocutors were willing for both German states to make their contribution to supporting the great plan for safeguarding peace put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, which gives us the opportunity to banish war from the life of human society. This is such a fantastic thing -- for the first time in mankind's history to provide the prospect of living without war -- that nobody must evade this, that a constructive response must be given. If not today then a bit later."

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL MEETS FRG'S GENSCHER

AU051338 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Feb 86 p 7

[Text] Bonn (ADN) -- Wednesday [26 February] Ambassador Ernst Krabatsch, main department head in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, met in Bonn with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher for a talk. The talk focussed on questions of arms control and disarmament. The interlocutors concurred that security aspects are of great importance in the relations between the GDR and the FRG. They stressed both states' responsibility to make an effective contribution in safeguarding peace and in disarmament.

The talk was attended by Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR Permanent Mission in the FRG.

FRG 'UNSUCCESSFUL IN PROVING' ELBE BORDER CHANGE

LD101337 Hamburg DPA in German 1127 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Mar (DPA) -- In the view of the GDR Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Federal German side has not succeeded in proving that the German-German border in the Elbe region must run along the river's eastern bank, even with the production of new British documents. Volkmar Fenzlein, head of the GDR delegation to the border commission, said in a conversation with Guenther Jansen, Schleswig-Holstein, SPD land chairman, in East Berlin today (Monday) that as in the case of the three documents presented during the latest commission session at the end of February in Stralsund, it is a matter of "expressions of opinion of subordinate British departments." They cannot solve the problem.

Fenzlein recalled that the Federal Government has stated its readiness "to arrive at a ruling on the border question which includes the Elbe." Since this problem has not even been excluded from the Basic Treaty as insoluble, "it can easily be settled."

The GDR is prepared to address other German-German problems within the context of this question, as well as Federal German wishes such as extending fishing rights in a part of the Luebecker Bucht (Luebeck Bay). If Bonn does not go into this, "one must reflect on its true readiness to come to a normalization," Fenzlein said.

Jansen agreed with Fenzlein that the border question can be solved with a package that makes political sense, and between the two German states at that. "We must arrive at a reasonable political deal," Jansen said. Maps on which the drawing of the border line in the Elbe region are disputed must only be used as a means of helping, the SPD politician thought. The texts are decisive, and they put the course of the border along the old province borders. "The facts overwhelmingly speak in favor of the border running in the middle of the river," Jansen said.

Within the framework of overall policy it is, in the land chairman's opinion, urgently necessary "to settle such points of dispute once and for all, because they can lead to developments very difficult to check." A new regulation of the border question on the Elbe will furthermore do nothing to change the realities, since all questions of shipping have already been clarified in the transport treaty. "One wouldn't be able to force your boats back on to the eastern bank," he said.

Jansen belongs to a 6-member SPD delegation which has been in the GDR since Sunday and is led by Bjoern Engholm, Federal SPD executive member.

MITTAG DELIVERS ADDRESS AT LEIPZIG SEMINAR

LD132120 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1513 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Mar (ADN) The resolutions of the 11th SED Congress will advance the GDR along the path shown in the party program for further shaping the advanced socialist society. This was said by Guenter Mittag at the start of an SED Central Committee seminar with the general directors of GDR combines and the party organizers of the Central Committee today in Leipzig. They will increase the strength of socialism in the GDR and thus contribute to making peace more secure, he stressed.

Mittag mentioned that in 1986 the GDR will make qualitatively new steps. Individual examples are no longer characteristic of the path, but the transfer to a broad application of the most modern technology.

The present period in which we are living and working makes high demands, said Guenter Mittag. At the 27ths CPSU Congress, Erich Honecker said that the GDR, together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, is applying all its power to ensure that peace is preserved in space and on earth. Humanity must not perish in the fire of a nuclear war. It should live together, and states with differing social systems must learn to get on well with each other. Erich Honecker gave the assurance that the GDR will at all times do justice to its task of being a pillar of socialism and of peace in Europe.

During his meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, Erich Honecker stressed the international significance of the program documents of the party congress. They enrich collective theoretical and practical cooperation and the mutual exchange of experience between the USSR and the GDR, between the entire socialist community. In view of the tasks which these countries have to solve in the new, higher stage of their development, this is of great importance, the speaker stressed. The SED will receive valuable stimulus and important incentives for its future work from the 27th CPSU Congress.

The unwavering and consistent activity of the CPSU for a future for humanity in security and peace moves us deeply, Mittag said. No one will be able to evade the force of this aim which is orientated solely at the well-being of humanity. This program is already meeting with a broad international response, and it inspired the efforts of all political currents and mass movements which are in favor of removing the nuclear danger and the strengthening of peace.

Presenting precise analyses, Mittag spoke about the fulfillment of the pledges undertaken last year by the combines.

The overfulfillment of planned labor productivity in the combines of industry by 3.8 percent and in the construction sector by 4.5 percent has particular economic importance. Thus, the pledge for an additional increase in labor productivity by 1 percent was far exceeded, he said.

The plan for net production has been surpassed by the combines of industry and of the construction sector by a total of 4,2 billion marks. This result is also significantly above the pledge of 1,7 billion marks.

In the significantly faster growth of net production with 9 percent in industry compared with that of commodity production with 4.5 percent, the advantages of reducing specific input are also seen, Mittag said.

The combines of industry, with a contribution of more than 80 percent, made in Mittag's words the greatest contribution to the growth of the produced national income by 4.8 percent. That was more than planned (the plan was 4.4 percent). Behind this there is an absolute additional growth of 10.7 billion marks. Ninety percent of the growth of national income were attained through an increase in labor productivity by way of the utilization of science and technology.

The specific consumption of economically important raw and working materials per unit of commodity production was reduced by 3.7 percent. In the metal processing industry, the specific consumption of rolled steel was reduced by 6.3 percent.

Included on the successful balance-sheet of the year is the fact that the people's material and cultural standard of living was strengthened and further improved. With the new construction and the modernization of 212,222 homes, the greatest performances in home construction so far has been achieved in 1985, Mittag said. Thus, the number of homes built since 1971 has increased to 2.4 million, and living conditions for 7.2 million citizens have been improved.

More than 5,000 new products and technologies have been made production efficient. The level of renewal of industrial production rose, according to final data to 27.5 percent, the speaker stressed. The application of key technologies, especially of micro-electronics, as the main source for the further acceleration of scientific and technological progress has been more intensely pursued. The production of solid-state circuits rose in comparison with the previous year by 34 percent and the production of optoelectronic components rose by 29 percent. In 1985 13,900 industrial robots were put into operation. Their total number in the economy has increased to almot 57,000.

All spheres of the economy have contributed to the dynamic development of performance and efficiency, Guenter Mittag stressed. Industrial net production has been increased by 9.0 percent and labor productivity by 8.4 percent. The construction sector achieved 10.6 percent and 10.9 percent respectively.

The speaker pointed out that the primary political obligation consists in ensuring the comprehensive mastering of the reproduction process in all combines and to provide for thoroughgoing economic efficiency of science and technology through the implementation of highly effective technologies, and above all of key technologies.

In all matters of the application of micro-electronics, modern computing technology, of CAD/CAM technology, of the automated manufacturing sectors of modern technologies, of biotechnology, it is always a question of raising the productivity of labor, the greater saving of energy and materials, and the better utilization of resources with a simultaneous improvement of working and living conditions. That is our fundmental position, Guenter Mittag stressed.

He devoted much of his speech to the further deepening of cooperation between the GDR and the Soviet Union in science, technology, and production.

The new 5-year plan period 1986-90 will be characterized by the further improving cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in science, technology, and production, Mittag said. The mighty scope, the dynamism, and the specific binding nature of the mutual deliveries and services for a period of 5 years was an event on a scale such as the world has yet to discover.

The great prospects for cooperation also characterize the contents of the comprehensive program of scientific and technological progress of the CEMA member-countries, for whose active implementation we are working, he stressed. The GDR is resolved, together with the USSR, to contribute to further strengthening the unity and cohesiveness of the countries of the socialist community.

Each combine faces the task of starting to introduce CAD/CAM technology. We are consciously saying that in each combine, because this is the issue everywhere, new reserves for increasing labor productivity must be exploited in the shortest possible time, Guenter Mittag stressed.

Even now it is a question of directing ourselves toward greater demands in the forthcoming stage of our development concerning which the 11th SED Congress will pass its resolutions, Guenter Mittag said in conclusion.

NIER MEETS ABE, JAPANESE POLITICIANS 13 MARCH

LD131904 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1036 in German 1036 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Mar (ADN) -- On Thursday in Tokyo, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Nier, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, spoke in favor of deepening political dialogue. They affirmed the development of economic, scientific, and culture cooperation between both countries.

Both politicians stressed the necessity for active and specific steps to maintain peace, to stop the arms race and for disarmament. In this connection, Kurt Nier stated that the GDR supported the comprehensive peace program put forward by the USSR to free the world of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and saw in this a historic opportunity which ought not to remain untaken.

The GDR politician also met for talks with Ishimatsu Kitagawa, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the lower house; Yochihiko Tsuchiya, chairman of the Diet's League for Japan-GDR Friendship; and Moto Shiina, director of the International Bureau in the party executive of the Liberal Democratic Party; as well as leading members of the National Security Council.

Kurt Nier was in Tokyo for political consultations on international and bilateral issues with Shinichi Yanai, Japanese deputy foreign minister.

MTI SUMMARIZES VARKONYI'S VISIT TO NICARAGUA

LD131817 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Managua, March 13 (MTI) -- Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, paid an official friendly visit to Nicaragua from March 9 to 12 on the invitation of Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto. Peter Varkonyi met President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, and held talks with the ministers for international cooperation, for health and for industry, as well as with the chief of the political division of the Sandinist People's Army. He also met several other members of the Nicaraguan Government and parliament.

The foreign ministers exchanged information on the situation of their countries and reviewed possibilities for intensifying the extensive bilateral ties. They expressed their interest in the development of relations on the basis of internationalist solidarity between the two peoples. Discussions were held on the international situation, including actual problems in Europe and Central America. The parties noted with satisfaction that they hold identical views on the questions discussed, and stressed the importance of the struggle to preserve peace, promote the cause of disarmament and improve East-West relations. They emphasized the need of advancing the Helsinki process, and the importance of the Soviet-American dialogue in averting the danger of war, ironing out regional conflicts and settling global problems.

Discussing conditions in Central America, the foreign ministers praised the activity of the Contadora Group and its active contribution to enabling the Latin American states to resolve their problems on their own by peaceful means of negotiations and on the principles of non-interference in home affairs and respect for the peoples' right to self-determination. Great significance was attributed to Latin American solidarity and the commitment of international public opinion for Nicaragua. Peter Varkonyi highly appreciated and declared full support for the efforts of the Nicaraguan Government to ease tensions in the region, protect the revolution and ensure peaceful, constructive work. Peter Varkonyi invited Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto for an official visit to Hungary. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

INEFFICIENT BUILDING INDUSTRIES TO BE REDUCED

LD112341 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] In the current 5-year period inefficient brick, lime, and cement industry enterprises will be reduced. This was announced by Endre Szucs, deputy minister of construction and urban development, at the session of the National Assembly's Industrial Committee.

He said that the most important tasks of the branch are improvements. In the quality of building materials and the expansion of variety. Deputies who spoke in the debate pointed out that quality is marred also by the fact that, on account of bad packing, the building materials often arrive at the Fuel and Building Material Trade Enterprise sites in damaged condition, while cement stored in the open often sticks together and becomes useless. They also complained that because of bad insultation in Szeged, for instance, one half of prefacricated buildings were leaking.

Finally, deputies urged that citizens be given better incentives for using energy-saving building materials.

25TH PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM BEGINS

Jaruzelski Opens Session

LD131126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The 25th party central committee plenum is in progress in Warsaw. The plenum was opened by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. In his introduction he referred to the 27th CPSU Congress which ended a week ago. Its decisions, he said, should be used by us in the preparations for our 10th party congress. Wojciech Jaruzelski conveyed greetings to PZPR members from the Soviet Communists.

Next, Marian Wozniak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, presented the theses for the 10th party congress.

A plenary debate is now in progress at the 25th central committee plenum.

Wozniak Address

LD132207 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0814 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Opening speech by Marian Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, at the 25th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the precongress campaign is entering a new stage. In the near future we shall submit to party members and to society the theses for the 10th congress. Today we are presenting to the Central Committee a draft of this document which has been worked out by the congress commission. In accordance with the statute, the theses should be published not later than 3 months before the congress. Our discussions today have the fulfillment of this duty as their goal.

The precongress debate started with publication of the draft basic ideological document of our party -- the PZPR program. The theses of the Central Committee are, in fact, a development of and the implementation of the programmatic assumptions for the current 5-year period. When working out the draft theses the congress commission was guided by the desire to express, in the best possible way, the will of the working class and the interests of socialist Poland, and so that the ways and directions of their implementation should corrspond with our conditions and capabilities of development. When constructing the long-term party program or the theses, we found a precious inspiration in the experiences of the fraternal parties and in particular in the rich and historic achievements of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Comrades, the theses are entitled: We are Strengthening the Socialist Foundations of a Secure, Thrifty, and Law-Abiding Poland. This title refers to the evaluation of progress achieved in socialist construction as contained in the draft program and to the slogan of the 1985 Sejm electoral campaign. It reflects the most essential tasks which we propose to make the priorities of the current 5-year period. These are: assuring security for the nation and the state, striving for thriftiness, modernity, and the rule of law in the whole spectrum of the life of society.

The extraordinary character of the ninth congress and the significance of the problems tackled in the post-congress period justify the need to present in the theses the key characteristics of social and economic development of the past years, the tasks on which the party concentrated its efforts, and the achievements and shortcomings in our work. The experience of the period between congresses have been used to formulate the progammatic assumptions for the new 5-year period.

The biggest chapter in the theses concerns social and economic problems. This is fully understandable because these matters concern the most vital interests of the working class and all the working people, and continue to remain in the focus of interest of working people, and continue to remain in the focus of interest of workforces and institutions. This is fully understandable because these matters concern the most vital interests of the working class and all the working people, and continue to remain in the focus of interest of workforces and institutions. This is also confirmed by the discussion so far on the draft PZPR program. At work enterprise party meetings the complex factors and difficult dilemmas of the economy are among the main themes. Within the context of the long-term strategy as drafted in the program, questions are being asked about the next stage of implementation of this strategy. Wishing to satisfy social needs, we tried to make the tasks for the 5-year period as concrete as possible, at the same time showing the problems of choice, the chances which can be used in this period and the most important methods of achieving of these goals. With total frankness we have presented in the draft theses the complex social and economic situation of our country and the difficult conditions of the present 5-year period.

These involve among others: minimal growth of labor resources, insifnificant growth of supply of fuels, raw materials, and other materials, depreciation of machinery and equipment the burden of indebtedness of the seventies which limit the possibilities of imports for the economy, the effects of the Western restrictions maintained against Poland, and a rapid growth of population as well as the increased population of pre-production and post-production age. But we have also taken into consideration the existing potential, the creative abilities of society, its qualifications, production assets, organizational capabilities, international cooperation -- mainly within CEMA.

These complex conditions were instrumental in dividing the socioeconomic program into three groups of goals: the first covers the strategic assumptions of development; the second precisely defines the means of intensifying management of the economy; and the third contains the extended nature of the progress which can be achieved in satisfying social needs. The theses assume that it will be the strategic goal for 1986-90 to increase the ability of the economy to achieve effective and balanced development with the simultaneous provision of a gradual improvement of the population's living conditions.

The condition for a parallel increase of economic potential, and also of the possibilities of satisfying the needs of society, is fundamental progress in the affectiveness of management. It is necessary to speed up the process of transforming the economy onto the tracks of intense development. The alternative to entering the fast lane, as is indicated by analyses of the past and prognoses, is stagnation of the economy. This cannot be considered at all. This would indicate that we are shurgging our shoulders and giving up. Methods of overcoming difficulties, mobilizing social energies, freeing the activity of working people are proposed in the draft theses.

For the theses to fulfill their task, they must, next to the discussion about country-wide problems, be considered against the background of each concrete enterprise or institution, and assess in it the possibilities of achieving progress by increasing work productivity, better organization, introducing technological progress, lowering costs, and, above all, breaking the barrier of our own habits and worn-out methods. It is necessary to change over to reliance on our own strengths and not relying on external help or allowances. If such an attitude and determination is not attained in our enterprises then we will not be able to achieve our ambitious intentions. To put it briefly, we will all live better if we all work better and more efficiently. The necessary decrease in materials usage of around 9 percent in industrial production and of 12 percent in construction, the decrease of energy usage of national income by over 10 percent and also the increase in work productivity in industry by 16 percent, are evidence of the scale of efforts awaiting us in the current 5-year period.

These are hard tasks, even very hard, but realistic. Similar indicators of industrial productivity have been assumed in Czechoslovakia in the current 5-year period. In the Soviet Union and the GDR they will even exceed 23 percent.

In the second group of socioeconomic theses, attention has been concentrated on the six basic levers of intensive development of the economy. These are: scientific-technological progress, structural changes in the economy, and also modernization of the productive apparatus, a decisive decrease in material and energy usage in production, an improvement in the usage of labor reserves, an awakening of enterprise and initiative through taking advantage more actively of the mechanisms of economic reform, deriving greater benefits from participation in the international division of labor.

Setting these levers in motion is the essence of our program. The attention of enterprises, scientific research centers, self-managements, union organizations, and state administration should be concentrated on this.

The creative, active overcoming of bad habits, routine, old forms of management is a task for everyone.

The party's duty is to lead the processes of progress; to pave the way for innovators; to mobilize public effort aimed at transforming what is essential, possible, and realistic. Without going into all the mentioned aspects of the process of economic intensification, I want to comment briefly on the question of restructurization. It has been arousing increasing interest, emotion even, recently. One meets with a number of simplified, extreme views on the method of its implementation. Restructurization is an important, complicated and long-term economic process, with many difficult social aspects. It covers a series of measures, like replacing machines by more modern ones, introducing new technology and products; extending already existing, modern plants and building new plants; introducing automatic production lines and robotics. However, it also covers considerably more difficult plans as well, primarily social plans: the vital need to end the production of outdated products and technologies and so the halting of existing production and also its reprofiling and the retraining of workforces. This is, then, a process which must not be an operation which takes people by surprise, without proper preparation.

The pre-congress discussion is the proper forum, in workplaces, to consider how to prepare for this; how to go over to more effective technologies; how to modernize the range of products, to reduce demand for materials and energy; how to speed up restructurization by foriegn trade. That means curtailing production of ineffective products, buying them instead in exchange for exports of more profitable goods. An important lever of development will be, above all, economic reform. As the changes come about in the economy and in the position of enterprises, we will streamline its mechanisms.

They must effectively mobilize initiatives and activeness by enterprises; and at the same time increase their responsibility for the results achieved. Stronger economic pressure is necessry, in the direction of improving efficiency. This must be accompanied by an increase in workforces' awareness that this pressure requires changes in the situation in the enterprise and not demands for preferential treatment or provileges, since the practice of introducing the reform shows differentiated effects in individual enterprises, in the shape of cuts in production costs, the application of scientific-technical advances, and improvement in quality and rationalization of employment and, taken together, the creation of conditions for halting the increase in prices.

It is necessary to systematically assess to what degree enterprises make use of the reform, and whether they make use of its mechanisms in accordance with their social purpose. It is necessary to ask the questions why some enterprises effectively make use of the solutions in the reform while others, operating in similar circumstances, cannot. We trust that replies to them will come during the nationwide discussion of the theses. Enterprises should more decidedly improve systems of material and moral motivation. Strictly and competently making earnings dependent on work productivity, disciplining of wages, is an important factor in lowering production costs, limiting subsidies and allowances, and also an effective tool in the battle with inflation: a demand of the realization of the socialist principle: to each according to his work.

The register of potential levers of development mentioned in the theses makes one realize that the intensification of management lies in our grasp; that we work out attacking proposals from recognition of the barriers; we indicate the methods of overcoming them. The pre-congress discussion should contribute to an enrichment of these methods by the experiences and considerations of workforces, their self-management bodies, socioprofessional circles, party organizations.

Comrades! The socioeconomic chapter of the theses refers to the supreme aim of management in the socialist state, that is, an improvement in the conditions of life of society. From an analysis of management efficiency and growth of national income by 17-19 percent, it is possible to increase consumption by 13-14 percent overall in the current 5-year period. An increase of expenditure on non-food consumption goods, including especially home furnishings and also modern consumer durables, will follow in its structure. It is planned that market supplies will rise by around 14 percent, including industrial goods by 17 percent. Supplies from domestic production and imports should fully satisfy the needs of consumers for such articles as pharmaceutics, cleansing and personal hygiene agents, washing-machines and refrigerators, textile and clothing products and shoes. A perceptible improvement in the supply of furniture, mechanical equipment, automatic washing-machines, sewing machines, and electronic articles will follow.

An important social goal is progress in solving the housing problem. The construction of homes should be considered in the whole complex of the infrastructure making up a housing development, but we then face a dilemma: More houses, or more schools, nursery schools, creches and hospitals or sewage purification plants? At the same time, we can build more than the 1,150,000 houses included in the theses if we build more cheaply, without waste, using better designs which must be worked out, and better materials, whose production we are only just developing. If we can plan more effectively the systems of preparing construction sites and build considerably more efficiently than so far.

We are waiting for a response to this not only from the party but from scientific, design, investment, and executive circles. We are very far behind here in relation to our neighbors.

In the theses, the dependence of an improvement in living conditions on progress in management efficiency, on work quality and productivity, has been brought into particularly strong relief. This dependence has been presented openly, not avoiding difficult issues, which have grown to a large proportions and are still outstanding. Our development protential is weighed down by negative inflationary phenomena, irrational employment and waste of working hours, wasteful management of raw and other materials. The discussion facing the 10th congress should focus on removing these weaknesses, on mobilizing innovative thinking, greater activeness, and above all effectiveness of action.

It should bring a better understanding of civic duties; of the dual role which each of us plays in society. The producer of shoddy goods demands high-quality goods as a consumer; the official who is indifferent to human problems expects efficient service in shops; the unfriendly shop assistant complains about soulless treatment in administrative offices. What is needed is a general introduction of the rule: while demanding of others, I demand more of myself. There is a chance of achieving higher results than assumed provisionally for the years 1986-90. It depends on more rapid progress on the road of efficiency. There is a chance of meeting the population's needs more fully; it depends on rational management, better use of the resources at our disposal.

The profound social meaning of the theses is contained in this, that they point to the human being, the quality and effectiveness of his work, as an important source of progress in the economy. A measurable sign of these reserves is, for example, the expansion of plant administrations with a simultaneous decline in employment in jobs on the shop-floor; the annual loss of 200 hours by the average worker; 1.2 million people absent from work every day; a fluctuation reaching 2 million of people who change their place of employment inside a year. Why, in workplaces, with the understandable strivings by workforces to imrove living conditions, does one see such little interest in progress in work organization and discipline? What's more, why do disciplinary measures meet with such resistance? For example, a reduction of only one-quarter in the numbers of those absent from work for various reasons should increase labor resources by more than 300,000 people a year; this is the amount of the employment deficit registered in the whole economy.

Unease is created by changes in the structure of employment, consisting in an increase in the number of administrative workers at the cost of those directly in production. For the most part, unfortunately, these changes do not flow from stormy progress in the automation of production. Restoring the proportions from before the reform, and so from a period when employment was limited from above, would mean an increase in blue-collar jobs of over 70,000 persons. This figure is equivalent to half of the increase of employment envisaged in the current 5-year period in the material sphere.

One more eloquent example of labor reserves: popularizing factory economic teams on the scale attained in Hungary, we could employ an extra 200,000 people on an annual scale. Resolutions, recommendations, directives in the matter of employment rationalization, confirmations of work places, standardizations, improvements of work organization. have so far met with a small response.

I wish to express the conviction that a clear presentation of these problems in the theses, party and civic reflection, and also responsible discussion of them, will assist the formulation of relevant resolutions and undertaking the desired activities in each party organization and in each workplace. In total, they will contribute to a serious step on the road to higher effectiveness in management, and, by this, an increase in the standard of living of Poles. This will be a real, tangible, and socially most valuable economic effect of the congress campaign.

Esteemed comrades! The particular experiences of the last period of office, transformations in the political organization of society, justify the reference in the theses to the party's tasks in cooperation with the trade union movement, in the battle for its unity, authority, socialist form and correct fulfilling of functions. We also present the party's tasks in strengthening self-management structures, including especially workers' self-management; in activating youth organizations and socioprofessional associations. We see an important condition for strengthening the state in the fulfilling of the Sejm's constitutional role and the legally specified functions of the Peoples' Councils. Our most immediate tasks are perfecting the law, among others through improving social consultations and strengthening the ties of deputies and councillors with society, the fullest realization of the principles of socialist law and order. We must guarantee the strength and effectiveness of the law, both by improving the work of the state administration as well as by increasing social discipline; we must ensure a lasting linkage of civil rights with obligations, an individual contribution to the general good.

The theses assess the achievements in the struggle against crime and pathology. They indicate the party's tasks in shaping the high standard of the law. Aiming for the moral renewal of society, one must give profound consideration to the social and economic premises of negative phenomena in social life; exert a comprehensive influence on the bases and on public awareness; utilize economic, legal-administrative and educational instruments. Every basic party organization, every party member, must find his place in the implementation of this task.

The theses define the party's tasks in the sphere of culture, science and education. They point out the vital need for the party to be on the ideological offensive, including in particular the struggle for the domination of Marxism-Leninism in scientific research and in the arts and for the party to exert an influence on opinion-creating circles. Stressing the principle of the unity of ideological, political, and economic transformations, we present the chief tasks of ideological work. In cultural work, the chief task we put forward is that of cultivating the best traditions of national culture and values of humanism; enriching them by works which bear socialist ideological and moral values; ensuring broad access and active participation in culture to working people and young people.

In the development of the system of national education, we put in the forefront a fuller merging of modern teaching with socialist upbringing; ensuring universal access to secondary education; the permeability of the education system; consideration in university curriculums of the contemporary needs of Poland's development; ensuring young intelligentsia cadres modern qualifications and ideological and patriotic values.

Several issues concerning party life are presented in the theses in question form. We want to trigger discussion of the problems which condition the party's fulfillment of its leading role as regards society and directing role as regards the state; of the methods of ideological and political-organizational influence of every basic party organization on the group in which it operates. In the course of the pre-congress discussion, one must consider how every party cell is to strengthen its role as the exponent of the interests and strivings of working people; as the frontranker in carrying into effect the ideological value of socialism and in the struggle against infringements of justice, arrogance, incompetence. How to strengthen the bond with the working class, with society -- a dual bond, based on taking into account the opinions, moods, and experiences of the masses, but also on their active formulation in socialist awareness, in overcoming incorrect or outright backward opinions? How to consolidate the ideological community linking party members, which is decisive for its being not just a formal organization but a body of people joined together by a goal, an idea, a conviction?

How to assure the increasing activity of every member of the party in the battle for the realization of its program and policy, the overcoming of passivity, the increase of the effectiveness of activity in attaining the set aims? The fundamental condition for the realization of our intentions is assuring lasting security for the state, the conditions for peaceful development. The theses are a reminder of the bacic tasks of Polish foreign policy and the methods of their realization. Indicating their particular attributes, confirmed in the whole 40-year period and in the past difficult 5-year period, they characterized the contradictions and the sources of tension in the international arena, and also our tasks in the battle for peace, security, and a return to the policy of detente. Characterizing the principles and conditions of our participation in international economic cooperation, they specify the character and essence of the ties linking us with the socialist community, and also relations with developing countries and capitalist countries. The principles of the international activity of the PZPR have been characterized, confirming the aspiration toward unity in the world communist and workers movement.

Comrades! The pre-congress campaign is a convenient occasion on which to familiarize our party and the whole of society with the richness of themes of the 27th CPSU Congress. Criticism, and also the realism of evaluations, boldness and clarity of thought, faithfulness to principles and innovation: these are the values which should be the source of deep reflection and inspiration for our campaign. Comrades, the theses and proposals from the discussion will constitute the basis of formulating the resolution of the 10th congress. That which is a proposal, an alternative, in the theses will become a solution, a decision, in the resolution. There arises from this the need for special conscientiousness and penetration in the pre-congress discussion on the theses. It should have a criticial, open, and constructive character. We will more toward unequivocally making every party member, every citizen, aware of his individual responsibility for the tempo and effectivenss of our development, for the quality of our life.

Every basic party organization should analyze the experiences in the circle in which it operates; work out tasks for itself; win over the workforce of its workplace of institution to implement them. The theses contain a number of alternatives and dilemmas. We want together, in a collective effort, to work out ways of solving them; to define methods and instruments of actions, particularly in those spheres in which we have not had satisfactory results up to now. The theses, in their essence, are addressed to the whole of society. It lies in our joint national interest for every citizen who desires Poland's successful development to make his contribution to this discussion, to add his thoughts. It is with this in mind that we propose that the theses be discussed at open party meetings. The active participation in those meetings by members of party echelons, Sejm deputies, people's councillors, social and self-management activists should be ensured. We appeal to the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth to inspire a similar discussion in its cells. We appeal to social organizations and associations; to cooperative workers; to yough organizations, to present the theses widely among their members. We want the discussion on the theses to go out far beyond the party, to take in the whole of society. The issue concerns us all, our homeland's tomorrow. Thank you for your attention.

Mokrzyszczak Address

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[Speech by W. Mokrzyszczak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, at the 25th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] The 20th Central Committee plenum which took place a year ago, a year before the 10th congress, discussed the issues of the effectiveness of the party's actions and matters connected with the improvement of its operations and conditions for the acceleration of the positive phenomena in its internal party life.

At the same time, tasks were laid out in this sphere. Their implementation constitutes an important stage in the preparations of our party to the 10th congress. The plenary meetings of voivodship committees which were devoted to the directions in improvements of the party committees and organisations were a significant element in the implementation of the decisions of the 20th plenum. Such meetings were held by all the voivodship committees. Similar meetings were held by the organizations of the first level. Most of the voivodship committees preceded their sessions by extensive examination of the work of the party echelons and of the basic party organizations. Such preparation of voivodship commitees' session produced extensive knowledge about the state of the party and the work of party organizations and committees, and made it possible to find out the shortcomings and formulate the tasks aiming at removal of such shortcomings as well as contributing to the formulation of tasks serving the cause of exchange of experience as it popularized the examples of good activity, interesting initiatives and achievements in party work.

In the decisions of the 20th plenum, attention was focused on the operation of the basic party organizations [POP]. These are the links of fundamental significance to the party's activity. Many of the tasks that were then formulated concerned shaping advantageous conditions for the strengthening and development of the activity of all the POPs, the resolution of the 20th plenum made it incumbent on the party echelons to give effective assistance to the weaker party organizations, in the shape of assigning temporary detachments of experienced activitists and establishing cooperation with the organizations that are working well. These forms of activity were recognized as useful. We were convinced of this during the electoral campaign of the Sejm. Following the application of these methods, we now state a further improvement of the systematic nature and planned character of the work of party organizations. In accordance with the decision of the 20th plenum the range of inspirational and methodological assistance for the POPs has been extended. As from 1 January, the FAKTY I KOMENTARZE [FACTS AND COMMENTS] periodical is being published especially for the POPs.

Once a week the basic party organizations receive through this publication resolutions, guidelines, instructions, and methodological pointers for the current party work. Thus, wer are fulfilling the demand asking us not only to speak of what should be done but also of how it could be done. The system of information within the party was improved with the POPs in mind. More and more frequently, such information is conveyed to the basic links in the shape of direct contacts. The practice of organizing and distributing information to many voivodships has gained widespread approval. During these days, meetings of members of authorities and activities with POPs have been held. Such meetings allow clarification of doubts and permit familiarization with the opinions and views of party members. We have intensified in the practice of intraparty life various forms of contacts between activists and leaderships of echelons. Periodical meetings of POP secretaries with the executives of the echelons have become a peramanent fixture. These meetings play an important role in consolidating the aktiv, in increasing its knowledge and party work skills and providing the leadership of echelons with the broad knowledge of problems of specific milieus. The wish to develop the activity of the POPs is reflected in the guidelines in the improvement of party training. Its contents, to a greater degree than before, have been directed toward helping party members in their activity and supplying them with good arguments in the agitation and ideological work and improving their skills in political work.

We attach great significance to the political training of our activitists. In the period after the 20th plenum, 14 voivodship and intervoivodship party schools have been established. The number of workers activists schools has increased. These are accompanied by a significant number of nonparty people, too.

While taking account of the progress in the system of party training, we also note that in some party echelons and organizations, a trend is appearing of treating training activity as secondary and lacking appreciation for its role and educational function. During the 20th plenum, we stressed that it was the condition for improvement of the strength and effectiveness of action of the whole party to increase its influence within the POPs, and the milieus, and its influence on activities of social organizations. In the resolution we instructed the POPs to involve more boldly nonparty people in their activity and to actively influence the work of trade unions, workers self-managements, youth organizations and social organizations.

It is increasingly noticeable that the party is getting stronger. This is expressed in the fact that the POPs are boldly coming out. This is not only done by organizing of open meetings; the mainstream activity of the POPs is undertaking and solving concrete problems in their milieus and work enterprises. More and more often, the POPs are the real, not just the formal, political leaders. As a result of the implementation of the resolution of the 20th plenum, the influence of the POPs on the activities on social organization has increased. The POPs evaluate more carefully than befoe how their members are active in such organizations. Ensuring the steady pace of work of the trade union, youth and social organizations and workers' self-governments is becoming the subject of the constant interest of the POPs. This is expressed in individual tasks entrusted to party members. It is becoming a much more frequent practice for the party teams active in such organizations to be involved in planning work. The 20th plenum pointed out the need to develop the exchange of experience aiming at the improvement of party work. We are achieving this increasingly in the course of conferences and meetings, and we are utilizing the party press and internal publications better for this purpose, and we are giving it more significance in the process of party training. Many interesting initiatives and solutions worked out by various voivodship committees have been popularized by the Central Committee. We encouraged, for instance, the use of the system of POP evaluation in the activity of the voivodship committees, which has been worked out by the Katowice Voivodship Committee.

As regards the exchange of experience, we ought to popularize within the party the principle of learning from good examples. The implementation of the resolution of the 20th plenum has contributed to improving and perfecting the organizational and political activity of the party, to stabilizing the social and political situation among the work forces and in milieus, and to increasing social trust with in the party. This can best be seen in the increasing enrollment in the party membership.

Last year we accepted 63,000 candidates into the party; among them, 51.5 percent are workers and peasants. Half of this number is made up of young people. Thanks to the activity of the POPs, last year, in 41 voivodships, more people were accepted into the party than were deleted from membership or expelled.

Thus, the fall in numbers of party members and participation of workers in its membership has been halted. In the second half of 1985 we have actually achieved a growth in party ranks.

The time which has passed since the 20th plenum was filled by intense work of all party links on implementing of its decisions. This work has brought about significant results and we can state that they provide good foundations for undertaking of the tasks as defined in the resolution of 23d plenum on the convening of the 10th congress and the Politburo guidelines on the congress campaign.

Comrades, we began our congress campaign 2 months ago. In order to assist as best we can, the committees and party organizations we have issued a number of instruction manuals.

They concern organizing meetings, electing delegates, holding individual conversations, conducting discussions on the party program, and gathering and using the rich contents of the campaign -- suggestions and requests by party members and non-party people who are participating in our debates. The voivodship committees worked hard on campaign preparations. The campaign diaries have been worked out and in a number of voivodships; they were the subject of discussion and approval at plenary meetings of voivodship committees. This made it possible for the regional organization to prepare the campaign properly. The voivodship committees prepared additional material regarding the ways and means in which individual conversations are to be held and on discussion on the draft PZPR program. A very wide-ranging training activity has been undertaken to prepare the aktiv to the congress campaign. The training includes POP members, executives, executives of echelons, party lectors, activists, and political workers. In all nearly 500,000 party activists are prepared to tackle various tasks in the congress campaign. In spite of such extensive preparatory work information is reaching us that some of the party lectors are presenting the contents of the draft PZPR program in an unattractive manner, without involving participants in discussions. This must be changed.

The campaign is progressing in accordance with the guidelines of the Politburo. Already 40 percent of the POPs and other party organizations have elected their delegates to the works' conferences, and to the parish, town and parish, municipal and district conferences. Among delegates to the workers' conferences, 49 percent are workers; as regards the parish and town and parish conferences, 53 percent of the elected delegates are workers and peasants.

However, as regards the delegates elected to the municipal and district conferences, only 28 percent are workers. This workers' representation for the conferences is too small. We think that during the remainder of the campaign, the party organizations should make sure that workers are elected much more frequently. The delegates who have been elected for the first time to the works' conferences constitute 46 percent of the total, and at the conferences of the first level, 41 percent.

According to the opinions of the voivodship committees, the elections are proceeding well and in accordance with the regulations in force.

When making a decision at the 23d plenum of the Central Committee to hold within the party universal individual conversations, we stated that they should allow us to get to know the opinion of party members and candidate members about the most important problems and matters that should be resolved by the 10th congress, and should assist the search for effective ways and means to overcome barriers that slow down the development of Poland.

One of the basic subjects of conversation is the fulfillment by party members and candidates of the statutory obligations and tasks and their ideological-political attitude and professional activeness. Conversations favor the growth of commitment, discipline, and feelings of responsibility of our party members; and also the good preparation of the 10th congress. They constitute the widest of possible pre-party congress discussion forums. Over 2 million members and candidates of the party will take part in it. Among them will be 128,000 comrades who joined the party ranks in the years 1982-85. Most of them will be taking part in such conversations for the first time. These are mainly young people. We are listening to their opinions and proposals with full attention. We are analyzing with greater attention the course of conversations among workers. A sharp, objective, worker's viewpoint and an evaluation of the possibilities of improving working conditions, productivity and discipline in the preventing wastefulness is especially valuable for a party preparing its congress.

We need the expression of the workers' attitudes toward the still-common cases of unjustified increases in the prices of produced goods; coverups of wastefulness with higher prices' disarray in enterprises; the conquest of barriers hindering the introduction of technical progress; the development of rationalization and work competition [as heard]. In many conversations conducted, workers described matters in just such a fashion.

Individual conversations have been conducted with 970,000 members and candidates. This constitutes 45 percent of the overall party membership. The greatest progress in conversations has occurred in the following voivodships: 75 percent in Zielona Gora; 68 percent in Olsztyn; 67 percent in Gdanski; 65 percent in Lomza. They are taking place in a sincere and calm atmosphere. They are characterized by a concern for the future of the country and workplace. It is necessary to stress the constructive criticism and frank exchange of views and also the fact that, in many cases, they influence the growth of activism of members of the party. As noted in many voivodship organizations, the conversations are being observed with great attention by nonparty people. Not infrequently, nonparty people express the desire to take part in them. This is proof of the increasing social interest in the forthcoming 10th party congress, program, and problems of the country's development.

During the conversations, there are frequent cases of a self-critical assessment of attitudes and activity and of a formulation of proposals addressed not only to someone else, but ot oneself as well. Individual party tasks are updated during them. The statements formulated also have an emotional character, especially when it concerns cases of combating manifestations of social pathology, alcoholism, lack of discipline, work-shirking, speculation and waste.

Tackling the problems of the party's functioning, the participants in the conversations consider ways of overcoming the tendency present in many organizations to ad hoc activity on conditions promoting systematic work. In the rural areas, a considerable number of conversations are taking place in the farmers' homes. They are often preceded by a visit to their farm outbuildings and livestock. Conversations with senior citizens and disabled pensioners are also often held in their homes. Speaking of the effects of the conversations held, one should stress the genuine, profound reflection, frequent self-criticism and resultant changes in attitude that accompany them. Their course indicates that they serve well the working out of ways to streamline the operation of party organizations in factories and institutions. One can say that the general individual conversations, constituting an integral part of the pre-congress discussion, are mobilizing the party, enlivening its activity in all areas, and helping to prepare its members to implement the tasks that the 10th congress will set.

A system of collecting the views and proposals made during the individual conversations has been organized. They are conveyed to the Central Committee and will be used by the Congress Commission in its work on the draft task resolution of the 10th congress and in compiling the PZPR program. The proposals put forward during the conversations concerning local problems will be analyzed during meetings and conferences and will be used in drawing up plans of action of party organizations and echelon in the next term of office.

Comrades! By the resolution of the last Central Committee meeting, we sent the draft PZPR program for general party discussion. Meetings of POPs are being held. A great debate is in progress on the goals of socialist construction in Poland; on the long-term directions of socio-economic development; on socialist democracy, culture, education and science; on the consolidation of Poland's security and its international standing; on the tasks of the party, the leading force of socialist construction.

We preceded the initiation of the discussion by numerous undertakings. Directly after the plenum the draft PZPR program was printed, together with presentation of the most important theses. Two copies of the draft program were prepared for each POP. FAKTY I KOMENTARZE has provided systematic help all the time, as I have already mentioned.

Preliminary meetings devoted to the discussion of the draft PZPR program have alreadv been held by 80 percent of the POPs 20 percent have already held their second meeting.

Against this background, we consider the fact that 20 percent of the POPs have not yet held preliminary meetings on the program to be alarming. Energetic action from party echelons and the POPs themselves are needed.

So far the meetings have advanced most in: Bydgoszcz, Ostroleka, Szczecin, Torun, and Zielona Gora Voivodships. In these voivodships the second round of meetings is well advanced. The draft program was met with great interest by party members. They gave a lot of consideration to the long-term social and economic goals of our country and they submitted their comments and proposals in this respect, including the critical ones. For many of them, discussing the draft program gives them an opportunity to improve their ideological and political knowledge. The draft program has also aroused a lot of interest in our society. It is worth emphasizing that POP meetings devoted to the discussion of the program have been attended so far by more than 250,000 nonparty members. Our allied parties -- the Democratic Party and the United Peasant Party -- have joined in the debate. We note with satisfaction that the draft PZPR program has become the subject of discussion in youth organizations. We will watch this progress with special attention, since we want the party program to reflect most fully the ambitions and aspirations of the young generation of Poles -- after all, it will define the future of young people, and the young people will be the main ones to implement it.

Questions of social and economic development constitute the mainstream of the discussion held so far on the draft program. Discussion is held on the proposed goals and means and conditions for their achievement, with the knowledge of the need to overcome many barriers and limitations in the organization of work, in the sphere of application of scientific and technological progress and attitudes to work. The draft program is met by varied reactions: some participants in discussions consider it too optomistic and others not bold enough. All opinions, comments, and proposals submitted during the local meetings are carefully gathered and will be used in the preparation of the versions that will be accepted by the 10th party congress.

The new edition of the CPSU program and the political report delivered at the 27th CPSU Congress by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and the proceedings of the party congress of the Soviet Communists have become a lofty stimulus for the pre-congress discussion which is going on in our party. They have become a source of precious inspiration for our party and an example of the bold and principled and creative tackling of the issues of socialist construction.

Comrades, the congress campaign constitutes an important event in the life of the party and the society. Its progress so far is showing a great feeling of responsibility of the whole party for the future of Poland. It attests to the strengthening of the ideological and political unity of our ranks, confirms the durability of the democratic transformations in intraparty life, and constitutes an expression of the resolve the party in the implementation of the process of the socialist renewal.

It is the task of the party in the period up to the 10th congress to carry out a profound evaluation of the social political, and economic situation of our country and to work out, with the participation of the whole society of the ways of improving economic reform and living standards, developing education, science, and culture, and strengthening of the socialist democracy. Our greatest concern is to work out in the course of the campaign a party program that is accepted by the working class and all the working people in step with the aspriations of our nation. That is why it is the duty of party echelons and organizations to create conditions for the frank, constructive, critical, and responsible discussion on the draft PZPR program and the theses for the 10th congress and inclusion in the debate of the broadest circles of the society. At the same time the campaign should be used to the fullest to continue to equalize the operation level of the party links, to increase their mobility, and to achieve the full capability to lead and manage in their workplaces. This is needed so that after the 10th congress, the whole party and society can begin implementing its decisions with commitment.

First Day Ends

LD131721 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Debates of the 25th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee are continuing in Warsaw. Over to our reporter:

The discussion which filled most of today's deliberations at the plenum came to an end less than 5 minutes ago. Its participants set themselves two tasks: To examine the theses for the 10th party congress, and to assess the implementation of the recommendations of the 9th extraordinary congress concerning PZPR personnel policy.

The first day of the debates, as I have already said, has ended. Tommorow morning, the 25th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee will resume debates.

JANOS KADAR TO VISIT 'SECOND HALF' OF MARCH

LD131849 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] At the invitation Wojciech Jaruzelski first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chariman of the Council of State, in the second half of March, Janos Kadar, secretary general of the MSZMP Central Committee, will arrive in our country on a working and friendly visit.

CURRENCY REPORTED DEVALUED AGAINST U.S. DOLLAR

AU131032 Paris AFP in English 1027 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Vienna, March 13 (AFP) -- Romania has devalued its currency, the lei, by 17 per cent against the U.S. dollar, bank sources said here Thursday.

The dollar is now worth 17.57 lei instead of 15.11 lei, the Bucharest Central Bank decided.

Vienna bankers believed the change was made in order to impress the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the international banking community, at a time when Romania has liquidity problems due to the plunge in oil rates.

They said Romania was currently having to sell refined products at prices below what it paid earlier for crude.

In addition last year's grain crop was well below forecast, probably around 17 million tons rather than the 23 million tons officially stated, they said.

VADUVA RECEIVED BY MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER

AU131958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur AGERPRES 13/3/1986 -- Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva now on an official visit in Malaysia and heading Romania's delegation to the third session of the Joint Government Commission on Economic and Technological Cooperation that takes place in Kuala Lumpur, was received by that country's prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed. From President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu warm messages of friendship were conveyed on the occasion to the sovereign of Malaysia, Sultan Iskandar, and Queen Sultanah Zanariah. Best wishes of good health and personal happiness, of progress and prosperity were also addressed to the Malaysian people.

Most warmly thanking for the messages, the prime minister requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu be conveyed choicest feelings of esteem and cordial wishes of good health and personal happiness, of peace and welfare to the Romanian people.

During the interview they emphasized the upward course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Malaysia and highlighted the determination to intensify and amplify the relations between the two countries, especially in the economic field, by increasing the commercial exchanges upon well-balanced bases, in counter-trade, and by extending the mutually advantageous cooperation in various domains of activity.

Approaching aspects of international life, they highlighted that the fundamental issue of contemporary world was the halting of arming and the passage to disarmament, nuclear above all, the securing of peace the world over. The need was also stressed for an undelayed passage to a global settlement of the serious economic problems confronting the developing countries, for most resolute action for a political negotiated settlement of all interstate conflicts.

LCY SECRETARY BELOVSKI RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

AU131328 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8-9 Mar 86 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- The LCY delegation headed by Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Presidium, has returned from the USSR where it attended the 27th CPSU Congress.

BOJANIC EXPLAINS FOREIGN TRADE TRENDS, PLANS

AU081856 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Mar 86 p 8

[S. Vasiljevic and V. Stefanovic report on interview with Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, and "his advisers" when they visited the POLITIKA office — date, names of interviewers not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Comrade Bojanic, commenting on the large increase of exports in January, you recently pointed out that on the basis of these results one cannot speak about lasting trends in foreign trade flows. What has been shown by February, for the analysis of the results at the beginning of the year is significant also because of the implementation of new regulations?

Milenko Bojanic: It has been shown that we were right in being careful about the analysis of the January results. Above all, a month is a short time to make any serious conclusions about trends. Second, because of the bad weather at that time, January last year provides a very low basis for comparison, and the great increase last month does not indicate a really high leap in exports. In 24 days this February, the results are worse, exports remained at the level of the same period in 1985, but imports increased so that the index reached 125.6. In the entire period from the New Year to 24 February, the exports index is 112.2 -- exports to developed countries 112.5, to socialist countries 111.8, and to developing countries 113.1 -- and the imports index 107.7 (indeed, the imports from developing countries in February alone reached an index of 237.7). At first sight this appears good, but we nevertheless worry about how it will continue. If the increase of exports in February remains so low, it will have to be made up later, and it is a great question whether this will be possible.

Question: Calculations have been made according to which the new foreign exchange system reduces the export incentives by some 20 percent. Depressing the value of the domestic currency is an incentive measure, but can it be used forever? Will there be any other incentive measures to increase exports?

Milenko Bojanic: Reports appear from time to time, such as the one about reduced export incentives under the new system. Probably it is a matter of somebody's free estimates, and we would not be able to base any conclusions on them. As regards the dinar rate of exchange, if it were comprehended only as depressing its value, one could doubt the sufficiency of such a solution. However, a realistic dinar rate of exchange is a basic, constant, and necessary part in our policy of encouraging our associated labor organizations to export and of providing income incentives, but this is not all. We will also have to retain the policy of repaying customs duties and tax levies as an additional encouragement to exports. Is all this sufficient? We believe that full competitiveness cannot be achieved with these measures alone. We must also conduct a policy of "non-price competitiveness," by which our associated labor organizations should also be guided.

It is not unknown that we have export losses because of poor quality, poor range, disregard for delivery terms, and so forth.

Question: Our share in world trade amounts to 0.53 percent. Being of such marginal size, can it become an obstacle to further internal development?

Milenko Bojanic: Unfortunately, our share of world trade was even lower a few years ago, and in 1984 it amounted to 0.53 percent. It appears that it improved slightly in 1985, perhaps it increased to 0.55, but we will see this only when the official OECD data is published. However, precisely because of this marginal size of our share, there is room for expansion despite all the restrictions, for instance in the West European market, and despite the protective measures which overseas countries apply, above all Japan, the United States, Canada, and others. It is particularly important for us to increase, above all, our share in EC trade. The EC countries have a 27.5 percent share in our trade, and this is the same as the share of the CSSR. This shows the size of the trade with the USSR, but also the importance of trade with the EC. We have now begun talks with the EC. Our delegation has returned, but this is no break. It is only a pause so that our renewed proposals and possible changes of the EEC positions may be studied, which should be examined in the EC Council. Negotiations will then be resumed. We assess that there is room for increasing trade with these countries. Such possibilities exist in other sectors, too, for instance in trade with socialist countries. In our projection of the development of economic cooperation with the socialist countries, we expect a relative fall of its share in overall trade, but this does not mean an absolute fall of trade with the socialist countries, but an increase. It will remain balanced in the structure of our overall trade, probably at about 37.5 percent, because of the expected quicker growth of trade with developing countries. One reckons with about the same share, of about 37.5 percent, as regards the developed countries. The share of the trade with the developing countries should rise from the present 16 percent to about 25 percent. This means, on the whole, that we wish to enhance exports to the developed countries while relatively reducing our imports from them. We wish to achieve stable, balanced exports and imports with the socialist countries coupled with growth in absolute terms, but a quicker growth of exports and imports with the developing countries will reduce the relative share of trade with the socialist countries, and especially of the imports from the developed countries. The condition for such changes and their extent lies always in domestic production and its appropriate restructuring.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH FRG

AU131554 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Mar 86 p 2

[B. Dikic report]

[Excerpts] The opportunities for more effective improvements in economic cooperation between Yugoslavia, the EC, and the FRG are today more favorable than 2 years ago. This was stated yesterday by Otto Wolf von Amerongen, president of the German Chamber of Industry and Trade, in his talk with Nikola Filipovic, president of the Federal Economic Chamber, and with leading representatives from 26 of our industrial work organizations.

Having mutually concluded that, despite our very complex situation, cooperation has been quite good so far, they directed their talks mainly toward how to open up more fruitful long-term prospects and how to overcome more rapidly the current difficulties and restrictions which are fettering our exports, measures which would reduce our deficit.

Our representatives pointed out that the increasingly difficult problems of unbalanced trade should be jointly solved and that the import restructions imposed by the EEC are unacceptable to us. Last year Yugoslavia proposed 60 projects for direct economic cooperation which are still under consolidation in the FRG.

However, German participation in joint investments in our industry is noticeably lagging (last year only two contracts of modest size were signed), although the FRG is one of the world's leading investors.

LONCAR HOLDS CONSULTATIONS WITH FRENCH COUNTERPART

AU131622 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] (TANJUG) -- Consultations between B. Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and A. Ros, general secretary of the french Ministry for Foreign Affairs, were held in Belgrade. In the talks, which were conducted in the friendly atmosphere characteristic of Yugoslav-French relations, they exchanged views on bilateral relations and cooperation, which were positively assessed, and on topical international matters.

BELGRADE LC OFFICIAL ON ANTICOMMUNIST ACTIVITY

AU122145 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Mar 86 p 2

["Excerpts" from speech by Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Belgrade LC City Committee, at the electoral meetings of Belgrade veterans -- date not given]

[Excerpts] As concerns the ideological sphere, anticommunist attitudes and their champions are more present in public life than they were before. This is not, of course, difficult to explain. One attacks most successfully an opponent who is in a state of crisis. For all its enemies in the country and outside our socialist with its difficulties seems to be a rival whom they will now finally defeat. Once concealed anticommunist activity is now almost legalized in many communities. There are periodicals, discussion forums, publishing projects, and public speeches by some individuals today which often affirm ideas that are not only anticommunist, but also sometimes conservative and reactionary -- also in the view of many progressive people in Europe and throughout the world who are not communists.

I do not want to mention individually those so-called scientific or artisitc works which -- in the name of being realistic or objective -- represent socialism as a gloomy society of unhappy, unsuccessful, and evil people. Of course, socialism is not all made of welfare, successes, harmony, and goodness, either. However, if we want reality, neither of the extremes expresses it.

Finally, all our problems have resulted in a certain crisis in morale. Here I mean primarily the crisis in responsibility: political, criminal, personal responsibility. It is necessary to abolish the atmosphere of defeatism and disheartment which has prevailed in many communities. Not only does such an atmosphere fail to reflect the real situation, but its creation is often malicious.

A society looking at the past instead of the future will not have any failure at all. Those people who impose on us the reach into the origin of peoples and poems as main topics, who suggest that we reconcile armies and classes, and who proffer separatism now while processes of integration prevail in the world know this better than we do.

BOSNIAN LC PLENUM APPROVES CANDIDATE NOMINATIONS

AU081917 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Mar 86 p 3

[E. Demirovic report]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 3 Mar -- As a further step in the democratization of the election procedure, the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina at its session today (Mato Andric in the chair) adopted the proposed candidates for the LC organs from the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina and a report on the criteria and the possible candidates for the highest offices in the federation and the Republic, determined by the Presidium of the Central Committee of LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The highest party organ in the Republic also decided that the minimum number of the members to be elected to the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina should be the same as in the preceding period, and if necessary more, which is to say at least 110 (according to the first version, a maximum of 95 were proposed), and it empowered the presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina to start the procedure and to initiate talks so that the same number of members will be elected from the republics to the LCY Central Committee as until now and so that the number not be reduced as proposed.

Great Challenge

In the approach to these positions, the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina -- as Mato Andric said in his opening speech -- had in mind the positions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session, which emanate from the public discussion about the implementation of the LC leading role, the positions of the platform for the preparations of the 13th LCY Congress, and other positions.

Rarely have so many LC members participated in the formulation of criteria, and it may be asserted that very unanimously adopted were the views that the cadre policy be further socialized and democratized and the set criteria be more consistently applied. It is especially demanded that we should be manned by cadres who struggle for socialist self-management and the power of the workers class and who are prepared to struggle for the implementation of the LCY program and the constitution, for the strengthening of brotherhood and unity, the equality of the peoples and nationalities, and the further affirmation of our nonaligned policy.

The greatest guarantee that these criteria will be satisfied, he said, lies in a democratic procedure which will objectively evaluate the qualities of the candidates **realistically assesses their work, their displayed personal abilities,** and their revolutionary virtues, and which will select candidates who have behind them good work results in the field in which they have been active, who have displayed exemplary ideopolitical activities and resolution in the struggle against antisocialist activities and anticommunist ideologies, who have actively and personally contributed and continue to contribute to the building of the LC policy and consistently struggle for its realization, and who possess the sense for collective work and decisionmaking and for advancing and strengthening democratic relations in the LC and society, Mato Andric said among other things.

The list of candidates for the highest functions in the Republic and the Federation will be shortly released to the public at large, after certain procedural matters are handled.

JOURNALISTS ON BAN ON REPORTS ABOUT ABU AL-'ABBAS

AU131932 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] The discussion forum of the Serbian Journalists Association organized a discussion about the use and misuse of embargo this evening. Olivija Rusovac reports from the Journalists Association:

Presenting theses for this discussion, TANJUG Director Mihajlo Saranovic asked whether embargo is an instrument for protecting society, or whether individuals use it to protect themselves. It seems that it is usually not the interests of society that prescribe the use of embargo. Saranovic mentioned several examples where embargo has caused great damage to the reputation of our country and journalism. These were, for instance, a ban on writing about the arrival of Abu Al-'Abbas, about the visit of the American warship Saratoga in Dubrovnik, about the arrival of Kosovo citizens in the SFRY Assembly.

Vlastimir Mijovic, chief and responsible editor of MLADOST, asked about the responsibility of persons who embargo information and demanded that it be established when an embargo is placed and who has the right to make such a decision. He also pointed to the informal embargo through which public personalities, using their position, prevent through which public personalities, using their position, prevent certain information from appearing in public. Mijovic also pointed to internal embargo within newspapers' offices which is used by officials there with a view to protecting the political current to which they subscribe. All in all, the feeling is that there should be as little embargo in our country as possible.

NIN REPORTS ON NUCLEAR POWER DEBATE

AU062058 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No. 1835 2 Mar 86 pp 18-21

[Dragan Jovanovic article: "Nuclear Power Stations in Public"]

[Excerpts] The Yugoslav nuclear story may begin back in 1948, when our nuclear institutes were formed, or 1958, when the incident occurred in Vinca. We would not err, either, if we began the story in 1974, when the construction of the Krsko nuclear power station of 632 MW began. But the story may also begin 4 or 5 years ago, when a plan was drafted for the construction of four power stations, although the construction of as many as 20 nuclear power stations had been thought about earlier. Somewhere there, this Yugoslav story suddenly becomes a proper nuclear thriller, in which Yugoslavia has a "rope tied around its neck," which was so dramatically pointed out by Dr Dragisa Ivanovic at the LCY Central Committee session last week.

Dejan Dimov, higher counselor in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, stated for NIN last year that there exists in Yugoslavia a strong nuclear lobby which has found a specific form in our country and works much more efficiently than in the West. "Our political system," Dimov added, "is being misused in the present situation, so that individual anonymous, but very powerful groups, political and scientific in nature, not only manipulate, but also exert full control over, information which as a rule, I don't know why, is strictly confidential, so that one cannot discuss it.

In this way this lobby not only succeeds in directing investment in energy but also in deluding the highest organs in this country. The world's big traders appear to be best prepared to find 'janissaries' in our ranks," Dimov said on that occasion.

To what extent these warnings have been correct may be seen from the sequence of events: until immediately before the bids for the construction of four nuclear power stations have been invited, all the important information about the Yugoslav nuclear program was under the "strictly confidential" classification, and was thus journalistically unusuable even if journalists could get hold of it.

About Charms and Advantages

One of the rare (if not the only) public and organized appearance by most select nuclear advocates took place by the end of last year in Belgrade, at a discussion of the Federation of Engineers and Technicians of Yugoslavia.

At about the same time, at the end of last year, NIN organized a roundtable conference on energy.

Excitement and involvement of the public was caused by a television debate conducted on the "Cinema-Eye" program at the beginning of this year. In the meantime, matters have been "heating up." In Belgrade one hears accusations that the opponents of the nuclear power stations and journalists who ask questions are "a branch of the Greens financed by the CIA."

A similar accusation comes from Zagreb. In an interview in VJESNIK, Vjekoslav Srb, president of the Committee for Energy, Industry, Mining, and Crafts of the SR of Croatia, in defending nuclear energy says the following: "It seems that other behind-the-scenes games stand behind the stories about the nuclear power stations and the recent flood of reports on their alleged unreliability. It is, after all, known that the greatest opponents of nuclear power stations are multinational oil companies."

COMMITTEE DISCUSSES NUCLEAR POWER PROGRAM

LD112146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Committee for Internal Policy of the SFRY Assembly, Federal Chamber endorsed the draft document on the strategy of the SFRY's technological development. Delegates to the committee supported the orientation toward a united and organized search for solutions to the issue of the country's technological development. The need was emphasized for professional and efficient work to outline and implement the strategy.

In reply to a delegate's question, Rade Pavlovic, president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, stressed that the nuclear plants construction program is a result of careful and professional work and is based on an analysis of Yugoslavia's realistic possibilities and development needs.

An "antinuclear" atmosphere has been created in the country because some individuals are juggling with inaccurate facts while others have succumbed to various prejudices, Pavlovic said.

According to an analysis conducted by the Federal Committee for Energy and Technology, Yugoslavia cannot secure enough electricity on a long-term basis for other energy sources. The alleged dangers of nuclear power plants are exaggerated: There have so far been no casualties caused by the use of nuclear energy (the casualties however did occur in research institutes during the research period).

The committee decided that this issue should be discussed in a calm, professional, and democratic way, without making either negative or positive preliminary assessments which could prejudice the whole debate. Delegates alos discussed a document prepared by the Federal Executive Council which deals with the situation in fire prevention. Delegates agreed that the situation in this sphere is very bad and at the same time endorsed the government's numerous measures designed to improve it.

At the request of delegate Mihajli Brajovic, deputy federal secretary for justice and organization of the federal administration, Gojko Prodanic, informed the delegates to the committee about the latest stage in the efforts to make changes in Yugoslavia's criminal law. These are just certain changes and amendments and not a comprehensive revision of our criminal law.

Under the proposed changes, acts committed as a result of "national, racial, and religious hatred or intolerance" will come under the category of criminal acts against the foundations of our self-managing society. Duress and desecration of tombstones will also be included in this category. It has been suggested that malicious and false reporting about the sociopolitical situation in the country should come under a separate provision of criminal law.

The proposal for changes in the provisions related to political crimes was not accepted, Prodanic said, since it was judged that this type of crime can be successfully thwarted through organized sociopolitical actions on the part of subjective socialist forces.

SLAVONIJA PEOPLE REJECT NUCLEAR WASTE DUMP

AU111954 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] The citizens of Slavonija do not want a dump for radioactive waste from nuclear power plants to be built on their territory, something which is mentioned as a possibility in the draft long-term zoning plan for Croatia. In this respect remarks voiced in several communes of western Slavonija have also been accepted at the session of the Executive Council of the Community of the Osijek Communes in its discussion of the guidelines for zoning policy in the Slavinija-Baranja region up to 1990.

It was reiterated that Slavonija is the greatest wheat producing area in Croatia, and that it is very rich in water. It is in the very hills that have natural, drinking-water springs that the location of the nuclear waste dump is planned.

BOSNIAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PRESIDENT NOMINATED

AU131349 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Mar 86 p 7

[Text] Sarajevo, 10 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina has proposed Josip Lovrenovic, chairman of the delegation of the Republican Assembly to the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces, distinguished businessman and sociopolitical worker, as a candidate for the post of president of the Republican Executive Council.